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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of this issue: DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Wheat

Wheat acreage in India is now estimated at 30,203,000 acres compared with 29,311,000 acres on the same date last year. This is an increase of 2 per cent. The present acreage estimate covers territory which represents about 98 per cent of India's wheat producing region. The final estimates have been consistently higher than the first estimate though the difference has not been a constant ratio. The final estimate last year was 30,835,000 acres.

The wheat crop is sown in India in October, November and December and the harvest begins in March. Information is not available as to the weather conditions in January. December was satisfactory.

The Dairy Situation

Imports of dairy products into the United States again in 1923 exceeded exports as in the years just preceding the war. Cheese imports in 1923 were the largest ever recorded. Exports of condensed milk were the same as a year ago, about one-fifth of the record exportation of 1919.

Exports of butter from Canada in 1923 were less than in 1922 due to increasing home consumption. Canada's cheese exports were also less in 1923 than in the preceding year and considerably less than in pre-war years. The condensed milk exports were the largest since the war trade, and fresh milk and cream, principally cream, and principally exported to the United States were almost double the 1921 and 1922 exports.

Imports of butter into the United Kingdom were much heavier than before the war or any year since. Cheese imports were likewise heavier though totaling only slightly more than in 1921. Of the butter imports, Denmark, Netherlands, Finland, Argentina, and New Zealand supplied substantially more than before the war. Australia, on account

of severe drought, supplied little more than half as much as in the preceding year and actually less than in prewar years. New Zealand and Canada remained the principal suppliers of cheese, New Zealand continuing to displace Canada as the largest supplier. Of the condensed milk imports a much larger proportion than before the war was separated or skimmed condensed milk principally from the Netherlands. More margarine was imported than in 1922 but less than before the war, this, too, principally from the Netherlands.

Russia shows indications of getting into position to come back with a surplus of butter for export.

Finland's butter exports are being lessened by heavy home consumption and the poor harvest in 1923.

Denmark finished a record year of butter exportation in 1923. A larger proportion of the Danish product was sold in England than in any year since the post-war attempt to keep open alternative outlets for butter.

The German dairy industry has been seriously affected by lack of concentrates. There are fewer dairy cows, though the ones they have are perhaps younger, and there is an increase in the number of goats. Production per cow is lessened. The shortage of concentrated feed results in continued scarcity and high prices of milk and butter.

Austria also is producing less than before the war, from about the same number of cattle, due to lack of concentrates.

In Argentina the recent depression in the beef cattle industry is providing a considerable stimulus to dairy production. Singularly large-scale production is being undertaken by the ranchers who turn to dairying. The present season is unusually favorable for dairying.

Expansion of the dairy industry in New Zealand has been marked. The most prevalent size of dairy holdings is from 100 to 200 acres with an average of about 25 cows. New Zealand's increasing dairy production is continuing into the new season with relatively heavier output of cheese than of butter. Last year the beginning of the season was regarded as more favorable for the manufacture of butter than for cheese.

The surplus of butter in Australia has been seriously reduced by drought during the past season which is continuing serious this season.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES,
IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED STATES, AND SHIPMENTS OF
CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY
1 TO FEBRUARY 2, 1922-23 AND 1923-24 AND JANUARY 12 TO FEBRUARY 2, 1924.

Commodity:	Unit:	July 1,	July 1,	1924		
		1922 to	1923 to	Week	Week	Week
		Feb. 3,	Feb. 2,	Ending	Ending	Ending
		1923.	1924	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
			Prelim.	Prelim.	Prelim.	Prelim.
Exports from U. S.:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	Bu.	14,555	8,051	0	141	198
Corn	"	55,613	9,233	705	750	337
Oats	"	16,522	1,013	0	1	0
Rye	"	33,369	9,540	0	0	5
Wheat	"	120,500	61,599	1,206	580	a/ 527
Wheat flour	Bols:	9,118	b/ 9,384			
Wheat, incl. flour	Bu.	161,531	103,827			
In transit shipments						
from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	63,995	75,078	3,238	2,777	2,843
Wheat flour	Bols:	1,437	2,107			
c/ Exports from Canada:			July - December			
Wheat	Bu.	163,385	180,029			
Wheat flour	Bols:	5,307	5,791			
Wheat, incl. flour	Bu.	187,767	206,089			
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat, incl. flour	Bu.	46,322	42,037			
Corn	"	56,688	65,023			
Exports from British						
India:						
Wheat, incl. flour	Bu.	5,142	11,285			
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, incl. flour	Bu.	12,376	22,959			
Imports into U.S.:						
Wheat	Bu.	13,326	14,815			
Wheat flour	Bols:	271	109			
Wheat, incl. flour	Bu.	14,544	15,307			

a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat, 333,000 bushels; Flour 199,100 barrels.

b/ From July 1 to December 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports.

c/ Includes "In transit shipments from Canada."

COMPILED FROM: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and
Other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadistica Agro-Pecuararia,
International Crop Report & Agricultural Statistics, October & November 1923 and
Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN FROM RUSSIA

The actual exports of grain from Russia this season is the best indication of the extent to which Russian agriculture is approaching its pre-war position. Trade agreements have been entered into between Russian export organizations and importers in various European countries. Russian grain has appeared on the market in many European countries this season, and the quality is reported to be fair. Reports as to actual exports differ. We quote below figures from two sources, the exports from August 1 to the beginning of this year as compiled by Broomhall's Corn Trade News and as published in "Economic Life", a semi-official newspaper published in Moscow:

(Season 1923-24)

Grain	Broomhall's Corn Trade News, Jan. 15, 1924. (From Aug. 1, 1923 to Jan. 9, 1924.)	Economic Life, Moscow, Jan. 6, 1924. (From Aug. 15, 1923 to Dec. 31, 1923.)
	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	21,192,000	11,747,000
Rye	16,954,000	30,169,000
Barley	6,253,000	6,667,000
Oats		4,350,000
Corn	703,000	1,173,000

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS INTO UNITED STATES NOW EXCEED EXPORTS

Again in 1923 as in the years just preceding the war the milk equivalent of all dairy products entering into the foreign trade of the United States constituted an excess of imports over exports.

Cheese imports in 1923, amounting to 64,419,788 lbs., were the largest ever known. The excess of imports over exports of this product amounted to over 56,000,000 lbs. and made up the largest item in the total excess of imports of dairy products. The excess of imports of butter amounted to nearly 18,000,000 lbs. The only item showing an excess of exports was condensed milk. The excess of exports over imports in this product amounted to 134,000,000 lbs. which was practically the same as in 1922 and 22 per cent of the record exportation in 1919.

From a total excess of exports in 1919 amounting to over 2-1/2 billion pounds in milk equivalent, the foreign trade of the United States in dairy products had shifted to an excess of imports in 1923 equivalent to one-half a billion pounds of milk. The following table gives in detail the "balance of trade" in dairy products since the period immediately preceding the war.

BALANCE OF TRADE OF UNITED STATES IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

YEAR	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports or Imports(a)	Milk Equivalent (Estimated)
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<u>B U T T E R</u>				
1909-1913	4,125,000	1,647,000	e 2,479,000	e 52,059,000
1918..	26,194,415	1,655,467	e 24,538,948	e 515,317,908
1919..	34,556,485	9,519,368	e 25,037,117	e 525,779,457
1920..	17,487,735	37,454,172	i 19,966,437	i 419,295,177
1921..	6,014,737	18,558,388	i 10,543,651	i 221,416,671
1922..	10,937,519	8,957,169	e 1,980,350	e 41,587,350
1923..	5,845,514	23,741,247	i 17,895,733	i 375,810,393

<u>C H E E S E</u>				
1909-1913	5,142,000	46,346,000	i 41,204,000	i 412,040,000
1918..	48,404,672	7,562,044	e 40,842,628	e 408,426,280
1919..	14,159,721	11,332,204	e 2,827,517	e 28,275,170
1920..	16,291,529	15,993,725	e 297,804	e 2,978,040
1921..	11,771,974	26,866,404	i 15,095,430	i 150,954,300
1922..	5,006,574	46,573,099	i 41,566,525	i 415,665,250
1923..	8,331,321	64,419,788	i 56,088,467	i 560,884,670

<u>C O N D E N S E D M I L K</u>				
1909-1913	15,760,000	1,406,000	e 14,354,000	e 35,885,000
1918..	551,139,754	10,904,998	e 540,234,756	e1,350,586,890
1919..	852,865,414	16,509,239	e 836,356,175	e2,090,890,437
1920..	411,077,982	23,755,780	e 387,322,202	e 968,305,505
1921..	289,724,820	8,667,626	e 281,057,194	e 702,642,985
1922..	187,496,841	5,293,631	e 182,203,210	e 455,508,025
1923..	194,264,371	10,398,001	e 183,866,370	e 459,665,925

B U T T E R, C H E E S E A N D C O N D E N S E D M I L K

1909-1913				i 324,096,000
1918				e2,274,331,078
1919				e2,644,945,064
1920				e 551,988,368
1921				e 330,272,014
1922				e 81,430,125
1923				i 477,029,138

(a) e = Exports in excess of imports; i = imports in excess of exports.

Original trade figures compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of United States, and files of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

IMPORTS OF BUTTER INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM (By Countries).

Calendar Years 1909-13, 1921-23.

Countries from which imported	Average 1909-13	1921	1922	1923
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Russia.....	73,004	(a)	(a)	(a)
Finland.....	(a)	7,304	13,135	13,001
Sweden.....	37,756	91	1,854	4,391
Norway.....	2,960	(a)	(a)	(a)
Denmark.....	190,395	140,020	159,465	208,577
Netherlands.....	15,112	7,063	8,805	19,543
France.....	32,275	61	2,370	10,572
United States.....	611	211	3,848	1,185
Argentina.....	6,795	44,952	39,890	55,021
Australia.....	69,552	103,937	100,969	57,029
New Zealand.....	34,012	79,451	123,586	126,646
Canada.....	2,287	4,831	17,308	4,461
Other Countries.....	1,450	6,764	6,853	73,607
Total.....	466,709	394,685	478,079	574,033

Annual Statement of Trade of United Kingdom, 1913, and Accounts
Relating to Trade and Navigation of United Kingdom, Dec. 31, 1923.

(a) Includes, if any, in "other countries."

IMPORTS OF CHEESE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM (By Countries).

Calendar Years 1909-13, 1921-23.

Countries from which imported	Average 1909-13	1921	1922	1923
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Netherlands.....	28,790	14,340	19,685	23,299
Italy.....	9,643	834	4,509	11,757
United States.....	6,426	5,495	2,464	4,771
Australia.....	588	9,366	11,169	4,521
New Zealand.....	51,772	145,910	145,015	153,289
Canada.....	163,368	133,914	106,295	112,167
Other Countries.....	3,753	5,697	8,712	8,416
Total.....	264,340	315,556	297,847	318,220

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1913, and
Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United
Kingdom, Dec. 31, 1923.

THE RUSSIAN BUTTER SITUATION.

The Russian butter export situation as given in "Economic Life" of December 7, 1923, and abstracted by E. C. Squire, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture at Berlin, is indicated by the following summary.

Butter exports from Siberia were resumed only in the spring of 1923. Up to October 1, the total quantity exported equaled 6,247,515 lbs. This is about 3.6% of the amount exported in 1913 which equaled 173,341,440 lbs.

Exportation of butter from Siberia has been unfavorably influenced by the low price of this butter in London. The average farm price of butter in Siberia was from 21-1/2¢ to 23¢ per lb. when the London price of Siberian butter was only 29¢ to 30¢ per lb. The difference between the prices of butter in the two markets is too small to cover the high export expenses.

It was the intention to export about 18,000,000 lbs. of butter, but the low price of butter on the London market has caused actual exports from Siberia to fall far below that amount. The exports during prewar years were many times greater than the above intended export. The Russians attribute the depression of the London market to the competition of countries in the southern hemisphere. They, however, expect that exports can be increased by taking advantage of the seasonal price of Siberian butter, as the prices in summer are considerably lower than in winter.

Recent butter quotations in Siberia have been as follows:

1922	Cents per lb.	:	1923	Cents per lb.	:	1923	Cents per lb.	:	1923	Cents per lb.
		:			:			:		per lb.
Oct. - - -	22.5	:	Jan. - - -	19.9	:	April - - -	12.3	:	July. -	17.7
Nov. - - -	20.3	:	Feb. - - -	24.2	:	May - - -	9.3	:	Aug. -	20.0
Dec. - - -	20.7	:	March. -	23.7	:	June - - -	16.0	:		

Exports in the current year were as follows:

Month - - - - -	June	July	August	September
Quantity exported, lbs. -	252,790	794,482	2,022,317	3,177,926

Indications are, therefore, that the Russians are getting into position to export increasingly large quantities of butter to the markets of Western Europe. It is to be noted, too, that during the last quarter of 1923 there was received in New York some three-quarters of a million pounds of Siberian butter.

DAIRY RESOURCES OF IRISH FREE STATE.

From an economic and industrial viewpoint, dairying is one of the most important industries in the Irish Free State. According to the latest estimates, there were more than five million cattle in Ireland, and of these a million and a half were dairy cows. It has been estimated by the "Commission of Inquiry into the Resources and Industries of Ireland" in its report of March, 1922, that in the year 1920 the utilization of milk (in Ireland) was as follows:

	: Imperial gallons	: U. S. gallons
Home consumption	: 100,000,000	: 120,030,000
Butter Making	: 434,000,000	: 520,930,000
Cheese Making	: 14,500,000	: 17,404,000
Dried Milk and Cream	: 9,000,000	: 10,803,000
	:	:
Total for purposes	:	:
above named	: 557,500,000	: 669,167,000
	:	:

Report of American Consul, John A. Gamon,
Queenstown, Ireland, December 19, 1923.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FROM FINLAND, 1913, 1922 & 1923

Month	Butter			Cheese		
	1913	1922	1923-a	1913	1922	1923a
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
January -	1,905,436	849,653	1,185,193	76,500	419,756	475,312
February -	1,966,283	942,246	1,162,045	253,970	486,114	224,869
March - -	2,259,715	1,435,297	1,709,447	126,324	724,652	109,128
April - -	3,917,133	2,329,601	2,081,362	209,657	709,660	154,322
May - - -	2,859,587	1,624,570	1,871,044	149,692	556,000	131,615
June - -	3,079,385	1,734,800	1,212,089	113,537	356,484	123,899
July - -	3,374,361	2,405,439	1,045,201	64,154	439,156	139,110
August -	1,758,830	2,144,414	1,940,489	257,938	426,149	209,657
September	1,558,432	1,496,703	658,294	382,057	505,294	293,873
October -	1,794,103	1,469,586	- - -	381,396	429,015	- - -
November -	1,567,912	869,053	- - -	313,935	529,765	- - -
December -	1,825,629	1,071,215	- - -	369,491	406,749	- - -
Total	27,866,806	18,373,577	- - -	2,698,651	5,988,794	- - -
Jan.-Sept.	22,679,162	14,963,723	12,865,164	1,633,829	4,523,265	1,861,785

^a Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin, 1922, Edited by the Statistical Dept. of the Bank of Finland.

In Finland with increasing consumption of butter, the production has not increased sufficiently to make possible the prewar volume of exports. The comparatively poor harvest of 1923 may cause this export to decrease further.

LITHUANIANS IMPROVING THEIR CATTLE

A commission of the Union of Lithuanian Agricultural Cooperatives which recently visited Sweden has contracted with several Swedish firms for the delivery of pure-bred cattle valued at 1,000,000 Swedish kronen, and dairy equipment and agricultural machinery to the value of 1,000,000 Swedish kronen. The contracts have been ratified by the Governments of Sweden and Lithuania and state that the goods are to be delivered before the end of 1924. According to Trade Commissioner, C. J. Mayer, Riga, Latvia, in a report to the Department of Commerce, the terms of payment are as follows: Twenty-five per cent in cash and the remaining seventy-five per cent within the next six years, that is by December 31, 1929, at six per cent interest. The funds are drawn from the credit granted by the Swedish Riksdag for the purpose of reconstruction of industry and agriculture of the Baltic States.

BALTIC STATES ENCOURAGE MODEL DAIRYING

The Ministry of Agriculture for Latvia is taking measures to encourage public agricultural societies, according to the report of November 23, 1923, by F. W. B. Coleman, Minister at Riga. The latter have already organized four model dairies in Lithuania and expect to organize nine more after November 1.

DANISH EXPORTS OF BUTTER DURING 1913, 1921, 1922 AND 10 MOS. OF 1923.

Exported To					1923	
	1913	1921	1922	Jan. to Sept.	Jan. to Oct.	
				9 Mos.	10 Mos.	
Germany	2,735,909	1,208,121	513,572	1,045,421		
United Kingdom	181,350,396	135,177,254	147,679,540	154,244,398		
Austria Hungary	9,462,143	235,892	- - - -	- - - -		
Switzerland	491,626	17,019,512	12,486,854	5,773,406		
Belgium	- - - -	7,422,888	16,027,442	3,753,111		
United States	- - - -	11,340,462	2,753,545	5,947,790		
Norway&Sweden	- - - -	17,830,805	8,000,493	4,346,810		
Netherlands	- - - -	1,712,974	253,529	174,384		
CzechoSlovakia	- - - -	158,731	6,225,730	4,664,493		
France	- - - -	- - -	13,827,251	2,976,871		
Other countries	121,253	85,979	789,247	2,524,708		
Total	194,161,327	192,192,619	208,557,365	185,451,392	201,941,000	

Special Report No. 39, "Danish Dairy Trade up to July 1, 1923"

By H. Sorensen, Acting Commercial Attache', Copenhagen,
Denmark, Aug. 1, 1923, supplemented by Vareomsaetningen med
Udlandet, and Report of Consul General, Marion Letcher,
Copenhagen, Jan. 3, 1924.

(a) Austria only.

Danish "Official" Butter Quotations and "Overprices".

An official statement covering actual prices paid for butter to the Danish dairies in the twelve months ending March 31, 1923 is quoted in the Danish Butter Journal of November 16. Compared with the official butter quotations covering the same period the average overprice or premium paid to the dairies over the official figure was 7.40 kronen per 100 kgs. This is equivalent, at the monthly average rate of exchange for the period, to 0.7 cents per pound. The statement is based on reports from 326 dairies.

GERMAN DAIRY INDUSTRY AFFECTED BY LACK OF CONCENTRATES

The livestock census of October 1, 1923, indicated that there were in Germany on that date 7,595,568 milk cows as compared with 8,205,477 on December 1, 1922. The total number of cattle did not show this decrease. In fact, in 1923 there were 15,321,000 as against 15,109,000 in 1922. There has been a significant increase in the number of goats, due to goat raising in the smaller households as a source of milk and meat. This is accounted for by the lack of cow's milk and the high prices of meat.

The heavy demand for milk and butter which command extravagant prices tend to make it lucrative to keep cows and heifers for dairying purposes. As the result of shortage of concentrates, however, milk has been in short supply. There are not only fewer dairy cattle but existing cows have given much less milk. Milk remaining for human food after deducting for the rearing of calves and other young animals is only from one-half of two-thirds of that available for human consumption in the same territory before the war. The country population or those having a general dependence on agriculture have consumed as much milk as they did in pre-war days. This general agricultural group comprises about one-third of the whole population. Consequently it will be seen that the milk remaining after agriculture itself is satisfied is very small compared to 1913. Butter production in 1922 amounted probably to about 265,000 tons compared to 400,000 tons in the old German borders.

Report of E. C. Squire, Agricultural Commissioner,
Berlin, Germany. October 30, 1923.

AUSTRIAN MILK PRODUCTION LESSENER BY LACK OF FEED.

The number of cattle in Austria is believed to be about equal to that before the war, but the quality and weight and the milk production of the cows is much inferior owing to lack of concentrated foodstuffs and deterioration of the breeds. The Society of Friends has done valuable work in assisting the import of better animals for breeding purposes.

The drought in 1922 caused a lack of fodder in the autumn and winter and unusually large numbers of cattle were sent to the market. This produced a fall in the price of meat. When fodder became plentiful again in the spring of 1923 the peasants kept back their animals.

Report to the Department of Overseas Trade,
July, 1923.

DEPRESSION IN BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY STIMULATES

DAIRYING IN ARGENTINA.

A notable stimulus to the dairy industry of Argentina is growing out of the serious post-war depression in the beef cattle industry of that country. Dairy production is increasing with greater rapidity as a direct consequence. Until quite recently dairying was practically confined to the smaller farmers. Now, according to F. S. Battley, correspondent of the Argentine Dairy Association, writing in the New Zealand Dairyman of October 20, 1923, many of the largest ranchers of the Argentine are turning their attention to the dairy industry with its regular monthly cash income. An instance is cited of a new company that started only three years ago with half a ton of butter a day. Last year it was making 13 tons a day, which will be exceeded this year.

Another instance cited is that of "one man who last year made up his mind to start dairying instead of beef-raising as formerly. His run is more or less of an average size for the Argentine, even if he did plant the trifle of a million trees on it for shelter. He started off with ten share milkers in ten holdings that he cut from his estate, each holding being about 350 acres. So rapidly did the project develop that other men applied for holdings, and in seven months he had 4,722 cows brought into milk, out of which 3,500 were picked as being worth while persevering with, and he expects in a year or two to produce at least 500 tons of butter from his run". This case is quoted at length as it is claimed by the writer to be typical of the class of ranches who are turning their attention to dairying in the Argentine.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM ARGENTINA, 1910-23.

	: 1910	: 1920	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923 (6 mos.) ^a
	: lbs.	: lbs.	: lbs.	: lbs.	: lbs.
Butter	: 6,341,589	: 47,368,036	: 56,905,135	: 52,394,524	: 37,288,604
Cheese	: 309	: 13,574,928	: 14,333,147	: 14,407,061	: 7,303,840
Casein	: 6,553,621	: 20,937,086	: 18,665,336	: 21,071,567	: 14,623,112

^a Provisional figures.

La Industria Lechera en le Mercado Mundial, 1923, Direccion de Economia Rural y Estadistica.

Argentine Dairy Season, 1923-24, Begins with Favorable Prospects.

The estimate of the Argentine Dairy Association early in the 1923-24 season was that under the favorable weather conditions then prevailing the shipments of butter for the first four months would be some 5,300 tons against just under 3,500 tons for the same period last year, or an increase of about 50%. The Review of the River Plate reports as the total quantity of butter exported from August 2, 1923 to January 3, 1924, 481,069 cases against 363,483 cases during the same period of 1922, and for the calendar year 1923, 1,122,755 cases against 782,613 cases in 1922.

INCREASED DAIRY PRODUCTION IN NEW ZEALAND CONTINUES INTO NEW SEASON.

The total butter-fat output of the Auckland Province for the five months, July 1 to November 30, 1923, was greater than that for the corresponding period of last season.

The butter output this season shows a decrease compared with last season's record figures when the preference for butter production characterized the early part of the year. Up to December of this season, the tendency has been towards relatively heavier production of cheese than of butter. The weekly volume of butter production was rapidly increasing, however, at the end of the five-months period referred to, and the returns at that time indicated that the heaviest production for one week during last season might be exceeded by the peak of weekly production this season. The total quantity of butter received into grading store at the Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company's store for the first five months of this season was 519,569 boxes compared with 542,190 boxes in the corresponding period last season. The corresponding figures for cheese were 47,311 crates and 20,340 crates.

Report from American Consul K. deG. MacVitty, Auckland, N. Z.
Dec. 7, 1923.

EXPANSION OF DAIRY INDUSTRY IN NEW ZEALAND.

The remarkable expansion in recent years of the dairying industry in New Zealand is disclosed by the classification of rural holdings given in a report just issued by the Government statistician. Within the last three years the number of dairy farms has increased by nearly 37 per cent, and their area by over 47 per cent. There has been little change in the extent of agricultural holdings, the growth of dairying having been at the expense of the area held for pastoral purposes.

The position in regard to dairying at three enumerations is shown as follows:

Year	No. of Dairy Holdings	Area of Dairy holdings Acres	No. of Agricultural Holdings	Area of Agr'l. Holdings	No. of Pastoral & Other Holdings	Area of Pastoral Holdings
1916-17...	24,349	3,775,672	12,509	2,792,761	42,678	36,176,286
1919-20...	29,111	4,244,986	10,146	2,220,207	42,335	37,007,886
1922-23	38,818	6,267,597	10,489	2,129,002	36,212	35,255,764

Six years ago nearly 9 per cent of the total occupied area was devoted to dairying. Three years ago the proportion was nearly 10 per cent, and in 1922-23 it exceeded 14 per cent.

Report from American Consul K. de G. MacVitty, Auckland, N. Z.
Dec. 11, 1923.

CASEIN MANUFACTURE IN NEW ZEALAND.

The manufacture of casein as a by-product of butter factories in New Zealand is coming to be regarded as an important source of income to dairy interests in that country. An equitable basis of payment by creameries for the casein content of the milk furnished with the butter-fat is now an object of discussion among New Zealand dairy interests.

LAND HOLDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND OUTSIDE BOROUGH BOUNDARIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE, AND SHOWING AREA UNDER CROP AND NUMBERS OF COWS AND CATTLE.

Size of Holdings.	: Number of Hold- ings :	Total Area.	: Area Culti- vated.	: Cows and Heifers over Two Years Old for Dairying.	: Total Cattle (including Figures in previous Column)
Acres	:	Acres	Acres	:	:
1-5.....	10,232:	30,292	3,138:	9,589	13,416
6-10.....	5,218:	42,781	7,213:	11,297	16,733
11-15.....	2,854:	37,167	7,059:	8,560	13,402
16-20.....	2,375:	43,832	8,239:	9,359	14,710
21-30.....	3,303:	84,254	15,408:	17,909	29,552
31-40.....	2,501:	90,653	14,184:	19,513	31,612
41-50.....	2,997:	140,647	21,193:	32,766	52,215
51-75.....	5,333:	334,568	51,401:	78,171	125,258
76-100.....	6,050:	547,188	74,497:	117,051	187,278
101-150.....	8,036:	999,253	136,823:	191,883	310,696
151-200.....	6,157:	1,094,912	140,675:	155,503	270,920
201-250.....	4,283:	962,667	128,934:	109,712	202,841
251-320.....	4,578:	1,307,918	162,328:	104,425	215,708
321-400.....	3,756:	1,339,628	151,967:	79,744	184,711
401-500.....	3,369:	1,521,330	154,433:	66,432	181,797
501-640.....	3,290:	1,864,896	163,230:	56,627	184,823
641-750.....	1,623:	1,124,945	38,258:	27,705	102,366
751-1,000..	2,635:	2,303,583	140,356:	39,921	194,558
1,001-2,000..	3,840:	5,338,900	222,527:	57,201	401,756
2,001-3,000..	1,115:	2,726,190	67,290:	13,737	186,853
3,001-4,000..	557:	1,937,244	41,064:	7,644	126,902
4,001-5,000..	310:	1,391,125	17,268:	3,414	72,140
5,001-7,500..	387:	2,327,592	23,513:	3,460	114,221
7,501-10,000..	182:	1,565,737	11,189:	1,200	62,476
10,001-15,000..	192:	2,350,919	11,087:	1,684	57,869
15,001-20,000..	109:	1,884,131	7,271:	816	32,282
20,001-30,000..	90:	2,219,606	5,034:	1,289	21,522
30,001-40,000..	53:	1,860,339	2,058:	322	15,614
40,001-50,000..	24:	1,090,144	2,614:	123	4,499
Over 50,000..	59:	5,069,922	6,276:	551	17,560
Totals	:	85,519:43,653,163	: 1,887,627:	1,227,608	: 3,446,290

Supplement to Statistical Report on the Agricultural and Pastoral Production of the Dominion of New Zealand for the season 1922 - 1923.

"ORDERLY MARKETING" OF NEW ZEALAND DAIRY PRODUCE.

Under the Dairy Export Control Act, 1923, there will be a Board of Control of nine producers' representatives, of which three will represent the South Island dairy interests and six those of the North Island. The Government will appoint two, and the British importing houses doing business with New Zealand will appoint one representative, in all, a board of twelve.

It is likely that when the Board has been set up its first efforts will be directed to securing regular deliveries into the English markets of butter and cheese. The ideal will be a fortnightly service for forty weeks of the year, slowing down as the influence of deliveries of butter and cheese begins to make itself felt. It is hoped that the Control Act will prevent the piling up of three and four shipment of New Zealand dairy produce in London in one fortnight, upsetting the markets and causing embarrassment to distributors.

The Times and Engineering Supplement, Dec. 8, 1923, quoting Wellington Correspondent.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM AUSTRALIA, 1914-15 TO 1922-23 AND 3 MONTHS OF 1923-24.

Year ending June 30.	Pounds.	Year ending June 30.	Pounds.
1914-15.....	54,021,500	1919-20.....	39,006,300
1915-16.....	16,722,000	1920-21.....	92,421,000
1916-17.....	74,878,600	1921-22.....	127,347,400
1917-18.....	72,277,500	1922-23.....	<u>a</u> 78,975,400
1918-19.....	41,114,800	1922-23 3 mos: <u>a</u>	7,759,000
		1923-24 3 mos: <u>a</u>	2,478,000

a Preliminary.

Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1920-21, and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, Sept. 1923.

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b

